

# LA JORNADA



**THE EPIC JOURNEY OF THE  
FIRST EUROPEAN COLONISTS  
TO THE SOUTHWEST**



## LA JORNADA

The epic journey of the Spanish, starting from Santa Barbara New Spain (Mexico) on January 26, 1598, to a new homeland at San Juan de Los Caballeros in New Mexico arriving on the 11th of July 1598.

**Gaspar Pérez de Villagrà:** The great deeds of our ancestors would not be known without the writings of historians. The historian of this epic journey was the warrior-poet Don Gaspar Pérez de Villagrà who with a sense of duty put down in poetry the great adventure he was a participant in. His *HISTORIA DE LA NUEVA MEXICO* was published in 1610.



**Don Juan de Oñate:** The task of making the natives of New Mexico loyal subjects of the king of Spain, and followers of Christ, secure in their lands, and administering their governments; and of colonizing and exploring New Mexico, was awarded to Don Juan de Oñate *adelantado*, governor, and captain general of New Mexico.

**Fray Alonso Martínez:** The main reason given by the King and Viceroy for establishing a colony in New Mexico was to convert the Indians to Catholicism. The first and longest lasting evangelical movement in North America, the *Conversión de San Pablo de la Provincia de Nuevo México* was established September 9, 1598, at San Juan with representatives of all the pueblos accepting to learn of the Christian God. Saint Paul is the patron saint of New Mexico.



**Francisco de Sosa Peñalosa:** Thanksgiving was given on banks of the Rio Grande on April 30, 1598, on the feast day of the Ascension of our lord, governor Don Juan de Oñate in the name of King Felipe II, took possession of the kingdom and provinces of New Mexico in the presence of the royal notary Juan Pérez de Donis. In a church built for the occasion after the mass of thanksgiving, there were speeches, plays, games, dances and general rejoicing. The royal standard was blessed and placed in the charge of Francisco de Sosa Peñalosa.



**Ox Cart:** Eighty three wagons and carts carrying herbs and medicinal plants, chile, oats, barley, winter wheat, for bread, peas, onions, apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, apples, mesquite beans, loom parts for weaving, scissors, iron working tools, hoes, axes, chisels, and other baggage needed to set up a colony in New Mexico.



**Doña Eufemia:** One of the heroic women settlers, kept the colonists from giving up and returning to their homes at the start of the journey by giving a rousing speech, which gave the colonists courage and a resolution to march into history. At San Juan de los Caballeros when army strength was low, and the settlement was susceptible to attack, Doña Eufemia had the ladies dress in armor and patrol the rooftops giving the impression of a larger army.



**Vaqueros-Knights-Explorers:** The men who came with Oñate were the first cowboys of the United States, they were ranchers and farmers, fine horsemen able to perform intricate military maneuvers. They explored the southwest to the Pacific Ocean, making maps and taking notes on what they saw.



**Livestock:** Don Juan de Oñate was the first to bring over 7,000 breeding stock into New Mexico including horses, donkeys, mules, cattle, oxen, sheep, pigs, and chickens, producing eggs, lard, wool, meat, and transportation for the peoples of New Mexico.

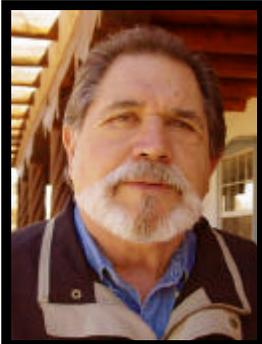


**Shepherds:** Coming with thousands of sheep and several families of weavers, set up shop in the colony. The Churro sheep Oñate purchased for the colony have provided food and clothing to all the peoples of New Mexico for over 400 Years.

**Indians:** Eighty Mexican Indian Allies were employed as porters, each with a horse provided by Oñate to carry the loads. The Mexican Indians Juan de Dios, Tomás, and Christóbal served as translators for the northern and southern Pueblos.



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**Reynaldo "Sonny" Rivera:** As a professional sculptor of large-scale bronze monuments commemorating historical people and events, Rivera has always striven to communicate a sensitivity and understanding of the subject matter. His approach to public art is aimed to educate and enlighten the viewer. Rivera takes pleasure in creating interactive artwork that evokes emotion in the observer, as well as, instilling a sense of pride in the community. He delights in conceiving timeless works of art that serve as a landmark for the community.  
<http://www.reynaldosonnyrivera.com/>



**Betty Sabo:** b. 1928 Kansas City Missouri, is a nationally recognized painter and sculptor, she studied art at UNM in the late 1940s and is now serving a second consecutive three-year term on the UNM Alumni board. Betty made a name for herself as a renowned painter before she began to create the signature bronzes in her mid-60s. The Albuquerque Museum commissioned one of her first pieces, the 1995 bronze "Julia Resting," of a woman seated on a bench. At the Albuquerque Botanical Garden Sabo sculpted Clyde and Carrie Tingley, her childhood neighbors.



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